
MT-7**Neurophysiological correlates of near-miss in pathological and problematic gambling**

ARTEMISA ROCHA DORES*, ANA ROCHA, ANDREIA GERALDO,
FERNANDO BARBOSA

*Laboratory of Neuropsychophysiology, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences of
University of Porto, and School of Health, Polytechnic Institute of Porto, Portugal;
E-Mail: artemisa@ess.ipp.pt

Introduction: Near-miss is losing events that come close to a win. It illustrates one of the cognitive distortion types that can occur during gambling. We intended to analyze the neurophysiological correlates of the near-miss effect through an ERP (Event-related Potentials) study. *Methods:* In this study participated 23 students aged between 19 and 34 years ($M = 22.52$; $SD = 3.65$). All filled South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS; Lopes, 2009), DSM-5 pathological gambling criteria, and played a computer task – Slot Machine (adapted from Sescousse et al., 2016). *Results:* Two ERP components were related to near-misses: P300 and FRN. For analyses, we divided the near-miss effect in two types: before and after the hit line. We found that the near-miss before evoked a P300 of greater amplitude than both the losses and the near-miss after. This founding was corroborated by FRN amplitudes, with a greater negativity associated to near-miss after than both losses and near-miss before. *Conclusions:* The results suggest that P300 and FRN are sensitive to the hit line effect, confirming behavioral data from recent studies and suggesting the need for additional studies.

MT-8**Internet-dependent behavior in adolescents with mental disorders**

ALEKSEI EGOROV*, SEVERIN GRECHANYI, JULIA KHUTORIANSKAYA,
DINA CHARNAYA, OLGA DATCENKO, NATALIA CHUMAKOVA, DANIIL GORDEEV,
DARIA KOROLEVA

*IM Sechonov Institute of Evolutionary Physiology and Biochemistry, St.Petersburg,
State University, Russian Federation; E-Mail: draegorov@mail.ru

Different forms of psychopathological comorbidity with Internet-dependent behavior (IDB) were found in many studies. However, there are only a few publications devoted to IDB in mental patients. The goal of the study was to investigate IDB in adolescents with different forms of psychopathology. 71 in- and outpatient adolescents, 28 males and 43 females, from 11 to 18 years were examined. Patients were diagnosed up to ICD-10 as organic disorders – 35, neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders – 16, behavioral disorders – 10, schizophrenia and schizotypal disorder – 10. The relevant control group consisted of 49 mentally health adolescents. Socio-demographic characteristics were studied using a specially developed questionnaire. To assess the parameters of IDB Half-structured interview